The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. XIV. Saturday, July 5, 1800.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

WASHINGTON.

GILBERT STUART having been appointed by the Legislatures of MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND to prepare FULL LENGTH PORTRAITS of the late Gen. WASHINGTON, in this mode to apprize the Citizens of the United States of his intention to publish Engravings of those Original WASHINGTON FROM THE MOUNT-VERNON PORTRAIT, executed, upon the several States, by an eminent Artist.

This Application (which has been suspended from motives of delicacy towards the Family of MOUNT VERNON) is deemed to be peculiarly necessary, as Mr. Stuart has the mortification to observe, that without any regard to his property, or feelings, as an Artist, an engraving has recently been published in England, and is now offered for sale in America, copied from one of his Portraits of Gen. Washington.

Though Mr. Stuart cannot but complain of this invasion of his Copy-right (a right always reserved by the Artist, and expressly reserved on this occasion, as a provision for a numerous family) derives some consolation from reflecting that the manner of executing Mr. Hall's engraving, cannot fail to supersede the publication of A CORRECT REPRESENTATION of the AMERICAN PATRIOT.

He therefore respectfully solicits the assistance of his Friends, upon the following Conditions:

CONDITIONS.

1. That the full length engraving of Gen. Washington be delivered to each subscriber at the price of Twenty Dollars.

2. That towards defraying the expences of the Engraving, each subscriber shall pay in advance Five Dollars, and the remainder on delivery of the Print.

A Specimen of the Engraving, containing a description of the Figures intended, will be ready for delivery in a few days.

ADAMS and JEFFERSON.

Mr. Stuart offers to the Public a print engraving from the Portraits of the President and Vice President, now in the possession of the Secretary of State, under his immediate inspection, and which will be published in the course of the present month.

The Editors of the Salem Gazette, the Chronicle, the New York Argus, the Trenton Gazette, Baltimore Federal Gazette, the Norfolk Herald and Advertiser, the Alexandria Times, Philadelphia Aurora, and the Boston Chronicle, are requested to insert the above advertisement three times, and forward their accounts to the Office of the Philadelphia Aurora.

June 7.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni exponas to me directed out of the Supreme Court, wherein William Simtom is Plaintiff, and Robert Morris, defendant, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on Saturday the 26th day of August next,

Three Hundred and Eleven Tracts of Land, lying in Cumberland's District on the Ohio, north and west of the Allegheny river, in the yet unwarranted tract of country called April, 1792, dated the 28th day of March, 1793, containing in the whole 192,000 acres, be the same more or less, taken in execution as the estate of said Robert Morris.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1800.

WHEREAS the subscriber has passed a note of hand for Forty Pounds, dated the 18th day of May 1797, and payable the 1st day of April 1798, upon which note there is twenty pounds ten shillings paid. The said note is now in the hands of Absalom Severens, for a tract of land, but for which he cannot make me a title. I therefore forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay it until said Severens fulfils his bargain.

MOSES M'COLLUM.

Near the Forks of Big Beaver, June 10, 1800.

Allegheny County, ss.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh, for the county of Allegheny, on Tuesday the 24th day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred, before the Hon. John M'Dowell, George Thompson, and George Wallace, Esquires, Judges of the same Court.

On the petition of John Reed, late of M'Kee's Port, in said county, for the benefit of the acts for the relief of insolvent debtors, the court do order the said petitioner and his creditors to appear before the said Judges, at their Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Pittsburgh, on the first Tuesday of August next, for the purposes in the said petitioner mentioned, and that notice thereof be given by advertisements in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and one of the Philadelphia newspapers, for three weeks, the last of which to be fifteen days, at least, before the first day of the said Court, at which time and place creditors may come and show cause if any they have why the said petitioner should not have the benefit of the said acts.

By the Court,

T. BATES, Proth'y.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have just opened a NEW STORE *of well chosen*

Dry Goods and Groceries,

in A. Watson's, Esq. house, Market street, which they are determined to sell at very reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1800.

LANDS,

Near PITTSBURGH,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has several *Tracts of Depreciation Land* of superior quality, to dispose of, on easy terms, to SETTLERS, situate on Little Sewickley, near the Ohio river, and on Conequenessing and other places, adjoining a thick settled country, in Braden's and Cunningham's districts.—Also, two *Tracts* of first rate *Donation Lands*, situate on Slippery Rock and Neshannock, surrounded with settlements. For terms apply to the subscriber at Mr. Morrow's, or to the Printer hereof.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON.

Pittsburgh, June 16, 1800. tf.

N. B He has also several Tracts near Tioga, in Luzerne county, to dispose of. Enquire as above.

I HAVE for SALE the following *DEPRECIATION TRACTS OF LAND*, in *Cunningham's District*, on the waters of Conequenessing and Bull creek, about 28 or 30 miles from Pittsburgh, viz.—

No. 208	No. 226	No. 273
209	227	274
210	228	265
211	232	266
212	233	267
213	234	272
225	235	260
259	255	251

in all about 6000 acres. For further particulars enquire of me in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

June 2, 1800.

NOTICE.

THOMAS WILSON, is sorry to inform those indebted to him, that his arrangements are such as renders the most [illegible] necessary, that his business are now lodged with *Adamson Tannehill*, Esq. for collection, and that all accounts, both small and large, not paid within thirty days, will positively be sued for. Any who make payment, so as to prevent suit, will have his warmest gratitude.

Pittsburgh, June 21, 1800.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS *the subscriber gave two bonds to Paul Zanzinger, of the Borough of Lancaster, in part payment for a Tract of Land in Allegheny county, one bond payable on the first day of October 1799, for one hundred and sixty dollars, the other payable the first day of October 1800, for one hundred and sixty dollars. And whereas since the above bonds were given, the said tract of land has been taken in execution by the Sheriff of said county, as the property of said Zanzinger, and to be sold.—this is therefore to forewarn any person from taking an assignment on said bonds, as I am determined not to pay them until the title of said land is made good to me.*

BENJAMIN POWER.

June 26, 1800.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh, for the county of Allegheny, the 24th day of June 1800, before the Hon. John M'Dowell, George Thompson and George Wallace, Esqrs. Judges of the same Court.

On the petition of John Morrison, of the county aforesaid, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts of Assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors. The Court order, that the said John Morrison be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of August next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard; that his creditors have due notice thereof that they may show cause if any they have why he should not be discharged.

By the Court

T. BATES, Proth'y.

Lost or Stolen, on Wednesday *the 25th instant, a green velvet Purse, containing a Bond for £100, given by James Lafferty, John Lafferty and Hugh Lafferty to the subscriber—also, a note of hand for 25 dollars, from Samuel Christy to Thomas Harrison, and assigned by Harrison to the subscriber. Those papers can be of no use to any person but the subscriber, having stopped the payment, he will give a generous reward to any person who will deliver them to him, or to the Printer hereof.*

WILLIAM DOUGHERTY.

June 27, 1800.

Almanacks,

For Sale at this

Printing Office.

FOR SALE,

A Quantity of

FURR,

Consisting of

Beaver, Fox, Wild Cat, and Racoon,

Enquire at JAMES HOGG's, in the Diamond.

Pittsburgh, June 21, 1800.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

FROM the Commons, of Pittsburgh, five or six weeks since, A Bright Bay HORSE, 14 or 15 hands high, 5 years old, trots, shod all round, hind shoes wanted fitting, his main and tail was cut short last fall, but has grown some length, he is slender made.—Whoever will return him to Pittsburgh, shall be handsomely rewarded by

B. F. BREWSTER.

Pittsburgh, June, 18th, 1800.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, on the 6th inst. a bright bay MARE, about 7 or 8 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, a black mane and tail, and a little white in her face, the hair is off her right side as if occasioned by a scald, a natural pacer. Whoever takes up said Mare and delivers her to the subscriber, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

THOMAS GILLFILLAN.

June 17, 1800.

ENTERED with the subscriber, one of the wood rangers of Allegheny county, a black MARE, about 9 years old, 14 hands high, no brand perceivable, shod before, a natural trotter, had on a small bell. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN BELL.

Chartiers creek, 4 miles from Pittsburgh, June 14, 1800.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscriber has passed a note of hand for Forty Five Dollars, payable [illegible] he therefore forwarns all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as he has not received value for it.

WILLIAM JEFFERIS.

June 13, 1800.

GABRIEL DUBAC,

Has just received a neat and general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Jewellery, &c. &c. which he offers for sale on moderate terms for cash or approved of country produce.

Pittsburgh, June 13, 1800.

N. B Those indebted to him will oblige him by paying their respective balances.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS I give four notes of hand for Twenty Five Pounds each, to John Boice, distiller, of Racoon; the notes are payable annually, commencing the first of April, 1800, but, as the said Boice has not fulfilled his contract, and I have reason to believe he cannot, I forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes, as I am determined not to pay them until he fulfils his bargain.

THOMAS SAMSON.

May 26, 1800.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, near M'Kee's Port, on the 17th inst. a black HORSE, 5 or 6 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, a small star in his forehead, a little white on one hind foot, and a small girth mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM WIGHAM.

May 29, 1800.

From the GLASGOW COURIER, March 29.

ACCOUNT OF A MAN WHO LIVES UPON LARGE QUANTITIES OF RAW FLESH.

In a letter from Dr. Johnston, Commissioner of sick and wounded seamen, to Dr. Blane.

Somerset Place, October 28, 1799.

MY DEAR SIR,

Having in August and September last been engaged in a tour of public duty for the purpose of selecting from among the prisoners of war, such men as, from their infirmities, were fit objects for being released without equivalent, I heard, on my arrival at Liverpool, an account of one of these prisoners being endowed with an appetite and digestion so far beyond any thing that I had ever occurred to me, either in my observation or by report, that I was desirous of the particulars of it by ocular proof. Dr. Cochrane, fellow of the College of Physicians of Edinburg, and agent at Liverpool, is fortunately a man upon whose fidelity and accuracy I could fully depend; and I requested him to institute inquiry upon this subject, during my absence from place. I enclose you an attested copy of the result of this—and as it may probably be to you, as it does to me, a document of facts extremely interesting, both in a medical view, I will beg you to procure it to be inserted in some respectable periodical work. For further points of inquiry respecting this extraordinary person having occurred to me after my arrival in town, I sent them in the form of queries to Dr. Cochrane, who has obligingly returned satisfactory answers. These I send you, with the above mentioned attested statement, which I beg you to subjoin such reflections occur to you on this subject.

I am, my dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

J. JOHNSTON.

To Gilbert Blane, M. D. F. R. S. and one of the commissioners of sick and wounded seamen.

CHARLES DOMERY, a native of Poland, aged 21, was on the frontiers of Poland, aged 21, was brought to the prison of Liverpool, in February 1799, having been a soldier in the French army, and on board the Hoch, captured by the squadron under the command of Sir John B. Warren, off Ireland.

He is one of nine brothers, who, with their father, have been remarkable for the voracity of their appetites. They were all placed in the army—and the particular craving for food in this young man, began at 13 years of age.

He was allowed two rations in the army, but by his earnings or the indulgence of his friends procured an additional supply.

When in the camp, if bread or meat was scarce, he made up the deficiency, by eating 5 pounds of grass daily—in one year devoured cats (not their skins) dead or alive—and had several severe conflicts in the act of killing them, by receiving the scratches of their claws on his face and hands—sometimes he kills them before eating, but when very hungry does not wait to perform this humane office.

Dogs and rats equally suffered from his voracious jaw—and if much pinched by famine, entrails of animals, indiscriminately, both grey. The above facts are attested by a respectable man, who was his comrade in the regiment on board the Hoch, and is now in town—and who assures me, he has often seen him feast on those animals.

When the ship, on board of which he was, surrendered, after an obstinate action, Domery felt, as usual, hungry, and nothing else remained but a man's leg, which was shot off, lying on deck, he attacked it greedily, and was eating heartily, when a sailor snatched it from him and threw it overboard.

Since he came to this prison, he has eaten a dead cat and about twenty rats, But what he delights most in, is raw meat, beef or mutton, of which though plentifully supplied by each of the rations of ten men daily, he complains he has not the same quantity, nor indulged in eating so much as he used to do, when in France.

He often devours a bullock's liver, raw, with pounds of candles, and a few pounds of raw suet in one day, without tasting bread or vegetables washing it down with water, if his allowance of beer is expended.

His subsistance at present, independent of his own rations, arises from the generosity of the prisoners, who give him a share of their allowance. Nor is his stomach confined to meat, for when in the hospital, where some of the patients refused to take their medicines, Domery had no objection to perform this for them—and his stomach never rejected any thing, as he never emits, whatever be the contents, or however large.

Wishing fully to try how much he actually could eat in one day; on the 7th September last, at four o'clock in the morning, he breakfasted on four pounds of raw cow's udder—At half past nine, in presence of Dr. Johnston, commissioner of sick and wounded seamen, Admiral Cotton and his son, Mr. Foster, agent for prisoners, and several respectable gentlemen, he exhibited his powers as follows:—There was set before him five pounds of raw beef, and twelve tallow candles of a pound weight, and one bottle of porter—these he finished by half past ten o'clock. At one o'clock, there was again put before him, five pounds of beef and one pound of candles, with three bottles of porter—at which time he was locked up in the room, centries placed at the windows to prevent his throwing away any of his provisions. At two o'clock when I again saw him with two friends, he had nearly finished the whole of the candles, and great part of the beef but

n by vomiting, flood, or wine—
d and pulfe regular, and in good
rter paft 6, when he was to be
ifon, he had devoured the whole.
could have eat more—but from
rhout, telling him, we wifhed to
eriments on him, he began to be a-
alfo to be obferved that the day
it having his ufual exercife in the
e prefumed, he would have other
r appetite. On recapitulating the
tion of this day, it ftands thus:
s udder 4lb.
16
2
16lb. befides 5 bottles of

es with which he attacks his beef
nach is not gorged, refembles the
ungry wolf, tearing of and fwal
with canine greedinefs. When his
rom continued exercife, he lubri
ping the greafe of the candle be-
h which he generally finifhes at
ds, and wrapping the wick like a
l ball, fend it after at a fwallow. He
choice is left, make ftuft to dine
antities of raw potatoes, or turnips,
e, would never defire to tafte bread

every refpect healthy, his tongue
eyes lively.
ent to the prifon, he danced, fmoke
nd drank a bottle of porter—and by
ning, he awoke with his ufual raven
—which he quieted by a few pounds

eet three inches high, pale complex
s, long brown hair, well made but
ntenance rather pleafant, and is good

is written from his own mouth, in
of, and atteited by,
Lenoble furgeon. Le Fournier, ftewards
to the Revt commiffary of the prifon:
pitier, &c. and Thomas Conbrone,
ctor and furgeon of the prifon, &c.

ol, September 9, 1793.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

are the circumftances of his fleep and

o bed about 8 o'clock at night, im
fter he begins to fweat, and that fo
s to be obliged to throw off his fhirt.
re only hot, and in an hour or two
fleep, which lafts until one in the
ter which he always feels himfelf
en tho' he had laid down with a full
e then eats bread or beef or whatever
has referved through the day; and
e beguile the time in fmoaking tobac
wo o'clock he goes to fleep again
t 5 or 6 in the morning in a violen
with great heat. This quits him
s, and when he has laid in a frefh
neat (to ufe his own expreffion) he
s in a good flate. He fweats while
and it is probable owing to this con
ty to exhalation from the furface of
at his ficin is commonly found to be

is his heat by the thermometer.
en tried it, and found it be of the
perature of the human body. His
84. full and regular.
s voracious appetite be traced higher

nothing of his anceftors beyond his
ten he left the country, 11 years
r was alive, aged about 50, ftout,
twas healthy, and he can remem
great mafter, but was too young to
quainted, but that he eat his meat
He does not recollect that either
is mothers had any ailment except
pox, which ended favourable with
He was then an infant; his face is
oth.
rnufcular ftrength greater or lefs than
men of his time of life?
is mufcles are pretty firm, I do not
re full fo plump as thofe of mof
He has, however, by his own de
rmined a load of 300 weight of flour in
marched 14 leagues in a day.
ful or intelligent?
gether read nor write, but is very in
converfable, and can give a diftinct
er to any queftion put to him.
variety of different tones, and in dif
s, tending to throw all the light poffi
hiftory, and never found that he vari
I am inclined to believe that he ad
h.
at circumftances did his voracious ap
rge.
on at the age of thirteen, as has been
id. He was then in the fervice of
the fiege of Tiffonville; they were
e much ftraitened for provifions, an
thiefly not for him, he deferted me
He was conducted to the Frenc
ho prefented him with a large meda
fecured him and all, and then an im
urity and vanity of other fpecies o
he great entertainment of this office
From that time he has preferred ra
ment; and when he eats a moderat
what has been roafted or boiled, h
m immediately. What is ftated abov
, refpecting his never vomiting, is no
ftood literally, but imports merel

that thofe things which are moft naufeous to others have no effect upon his ftomach.

There is nothing farther to remark, but that fince the attefted narrative was drawn up, he has repeatedly indulged himfelf in the cruel repaft, there defcribed, devouring the whole animal, except the fkin, bones, and bowels; but this has been put a ftop to on account of the fcandal which it excited.

In conidering this cafe, it feems to afford fome matter for reflection, which are not only objects of conliderable novelty and curiofity, but interefting and important, by throwing light on the procefs by which the food is digefted and difpofed of.

Monftrofity and difeafe whether in the ftructure of parts, or in the functions and appetites, illuftrate particular points of the animal economy, by exhibiting them in certain relations in which they are not met with in the common courfe of nature. The power of the ftomach in fo quickly diffolving, aflimilating, and difpofing of the aliment in ordinary cafes, muft ftrike every reflecting perfon with wonder, but the hiftory of this cafe affords a more palpable proof, and more clear conception of thefe proceffes, juft as objects of fight become more fenfible and ftriking, when viewed by a magnifying glafs or when exhibited on a larger fcale.

The facts here fet forth tend alfo to place in a ftrong light, the great importance of the difcharge by the fkin, and to prove that it is by this outlet, more than by the bowels, that the recrementious parts of the aliment are evacuated; that there is an admirable co-operation eftablifhed between the fkin and the ftomach, by means of that conlent of parts fo obfervable and fo neceffary in the other functions of the animal economy and that the purpofe of aliment is not merely to adminifter to the growth and repair of the body, but by its bulk and peculiar ftimulus to maintain the play of the organs eflential to life.

FAREWELL ADDRESS
OF THE
Honorable Mr. SEDGWICK,
To his Conftituents,

FELLOW CITIZENS,

WHEN, by the follicitation of my friends, at the laft election, I was induced, once more to devote my feeble fervices to my country; it was known that retirement was my wifh, and I then declared a hope that, thereafter, the confidence with which you have fo long honored me, might be repofed in fome one elfe. To repeat this hope, and to take of you, as a public man, a final and affectionate leave, are the objects of this addrefs.

I have long at the unfolicited, and frequent, by me, undefired appointment of my fellow-citizens, devoted myfelf to their fervice. The honors which I have received, as the teftimonies of their regard, have been dear to my heart; for they have never been the refult of flattery or profeffions on my part. The former is always an evidence of a mean or difhoneft mind—the latter, in my opinion, fhould alfo, be carefully avoided, by public men, expecting public favors They may however, without blemifh, be made by one who feeks the fhade of private life, and fpecially, if done with an honeft intention, of promoting the welfare of his country.

The former part of my life was, in union with my countrymen, devoted to effect a revolution the moft fingular, and the moft important, which, probably, the world has ever known—the latter to render that revolution truly beneficial.

To men enlightened as are the inhabitants of New-England, it need not be obferved, that inellimably precious as is liberty, it can, in no way, be fecured, but by the protection of government—a government of fufficient energy to controul the inordinate exercife of paffions directed to felf gratification. This energy muft be the refult either of actual force or of public confidence The latter is the bafis of our government. It is the only foundation on which it refts. Remove that foundation, and it inevitably tumbles into ruins. The principle is, that the men elected to rule, in the manner prefcribed by the conftitution, combined as their intereft is, and inlepirably united, with that of the people, will, in their public conduct, intend to promote the general welfare: and that they will not wantonly violate their duty, and thereby deftroy, with their own, the public happinefs. It implies not perfection of wifdom, but honefty of intention. That liberty which is valuable to a virtuous mind, is fecurity in the ufe and enjoyment of our property, and in the performance of all actions not injurious to others; and it is obvious, that a community which could command the whole phyfical force of the nation, for the fecurity of every individual of which it is compofed, from an entire confidence and confidence in rulers of their own choice, would poffefs prodigious advantages over all others.

In many ages and countries, experiments have been made, under various modifications, to eftablifh on this principle, inftitutions honourable and beneficial to mankind. But alas! the attempts of the wife and virtuous to perpetuate them, have been defeated, by the wicked art of the profligate and ambitious. Mifrepreftentation and falfe-hood, profeffions of ardent attachment to popular pretenfions, groft adulation, [illegible] unprincipled demagogues, flattering the [illegible] paffions, taking advantage of ig[illegible] ftaining prejudice, have been the [illegible] power, dominion and tyranny were [illegible] ends. Hence it is that governments [illegible] have given place to thofe of force [illegible] lects our countrymen fhall be inlpired [illegible] him, the predictions that our republican will alfo vanifh, will be verified; and we fhall add another fad example to thofe which delufion has plunged in ruin.

It is now eleven years fince the prefent government has commenced its operations. During this time I will not fay that all its meafures have been perfect; for it has been conducted by human agents—I will, however, declare it has not erred from intention—it has committed no acts of injuftice or oppreffion—it has never wantonly impofed any public burden. On the contrary, in the impofition of thofe it deemed indifpenfable, it has fought every alleviation in its power. It received the charge of our public affairs, at a time when, by the imbecility of our former fyftem, the reputation which our nation had acquired, by its glorious and fucceisful ftruggle for freedom and independence, was almoft annihilated; when confidence, public and private, was nearly deftroyed; when ftates had become the rival of each other, and legislative hoftility was not only declared, but vigorously profecuted by them; when our federative importance was derided and inlulted, and we were faft becoming, not indeed in name, but in fact, the colonies of the maritime nations of Europe; and when loaded as the people were with taxes, and univerfally complaining of their weight and burden, inftead of a diminution of the debt, the intereft accumulated and unpaid was nearly the amount of one half of the principal.

Receiving the charge of our national intereits under thefe circumftances—having a new and untried fyftem to put in motion—having provifion to make for a large debt, the price of our freedom and independence; for which the former government had been found inadequate—and having by its own wifdom, without the aid of precedent by which to regulate its courfe, to devife the means of executing a conftitution, which was intended "to form a more perfect union, eftablifh juftice, enfure domeftic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and fecure the bleffings of liberty to ourfelves and pofterity"—lurely the men on whom this mighty task was devolved, had a right to expect of a generous people, a candid conftruction of their honeft intentions. A juft review of the effects which have been produced, by the progrels of their labours, will determine how far they are entitled to indulgence or approbation.

The government has had to contend with difficulties which were neither foreleen nor expected; for who could have believed, that in lefs than ten years we fhould have had to defray the expence of fuppreffing two inlurrections, raifed by the artful mifrepreientations of wicked men? Yet this, to the difgrace of our country, has been the cafe; we have been obliged to lacrifice treafure to purchafe peace with the powers of Barbary, and to redeem our citizens there from flavery; we have been at great charge in fuftaining a long and expenfive Indian war, and in the protection of our frontiers; we have fuffered immenfely by the plunder of our commerce; we have fortified our ports and harbours; we have replenifhed our magazines; and we have created a very conliderable navy. Credit, public and private is reftored. Our navigation is infinitely extended—our tonnage now, exceeding that of Great Britain at the commencement of the prefent reign. Yet our debt at the beginning of the prefent year was nearly four millions lefs than at that of 1791, when we firft began the payment of the intereft. But what is infinitely more dear to humanity, under circumftances of extreme irritation fuch has been the temper, the moderation, and the magnanimity of our government, that peace has been preferved, and we have kept ourfelves feparated from the fcenes of horror which are defolating Europe. It is, befides, loothing to the honeft pride of an American, that all men, (our own degenerate citizens, and jacobins renegadoes from other countries excepted) fpeak in terms of refpect and honour of the conduct of our government. Is not this, my fellow-citizens, when it can with truth be added, that it all has been effected without one act of tyranny or oppreffion, a glorious reverfe of our ftuation in 1789? Yet have not all thefe things fecured to the government the affections of the people, or itfelf againft the malignant enterprizes of its enemies. I fpeak not now of New-England; that is, I truft, eflentially found: But at this moment it is a doubt, whether throughout, the friends or the enemies of the government are the moft numerous. How has this been effected?

To give a full anfwer to that queftion would require an hiftory, in detail, of the oppofition with all its windings and turnings, from the meeting of the federal convention, to the prefent day. Suffice it to fay, that the party, unfteady in all things elfe, in their attention to two objects, have been undeviatingly pertinacious—in their malignant flander of the characters of thofe whom they believed poffeffed the public confidence; and in their mifrepreftentation of the meafures of the government. As an inftance of the firft, we cannot but remember the great, the good, the glorious WASHINGTON, the pride of our country—ornament of human nature.—Him they repreiented as ambitious, although he never fought, but always fhunned public office—as the tool of Great-Britain, although he had fevered America from her empire.—As a man of no religion, although no one was more refpectfully obfervant of religious duties. In fhort for his moft eminent virtues they charged againft him, the oppofite vices. At the fame time they have ed the moft groft and flanderous abufe ag his friends, and thofe whom they deemed luential fupporters of his adminiftration.

With regard to the meafures of the ment, if its enemies may be credited, [illegible] formed no one meritorious act, but its whole conduct has been mifchievous. Endlefs would be the talk to expofe and correct all the vile flanders which have been wantonly lavifhed on it; nor is the attempt neceffary—inftances enough will occur to the recollections of every man, who feels for the honour of his country, or perceives his own intereft to be connected with the prefervation of the conftitution. It will be fufficient to fay that the government has been charged with conduct, faithlefs as it refpected our foreign connexions—infidious and traiterous as it related to our domeftic adminiftration.—By thefe means, alarms and fufpicions have been created; a government, I will not fay perfect, but honeft and patriotic, has been flandered, and the effects—for why fhould not the truth be declared?—have become extenfive and alarming. Your danger, which is great, though not defperate, I have thought it my duty, amongft the laft acts of my public life, to proclaim to you. God grant that I may be miftaken in the magnitude of this danger; But I do moft folemnly declare, that my conviction is perfect, that it cannot be averted, but by being more extenfively, than at prefent, known in this part of the United States.

In returning to the fcenes of private life, after more than twenty years conftant employment in public ones, I will cheerfully fubmit to, and, as my feeble means may enable me, fupport thofe fyftems of government which I have advocated.

As a private man, I indulge the hope of enjoying the delights of free and focial intercourfe—and if in the purfuit of political objects, which I have deemed important, I have faid or done aught, to the injury of the feelings of any honeft man, it will, I hope, be forgiven, with the fame facility, that any fuppofed wrong, which I may have received, will be forgotten.

That you, my friends, may be ferved with as much fidelity and more fucceis than has fallen to my lot, and that our country may be happy, profperous and free, is my fincere and ardent prayer.

THEODORE SEDGWICK.

Stockbridge, (Maff.) June 4, 1800.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, June 14.

A circumftance took place, a few days fince, in Roxbury, of a Mr. Taylor, who was hurt by a Bull, which apparently put an end to his life. His friends thinking him dead, laid him out, and appointed a day to bury him—after laying about 6 hours, the figns of life appeared, and he is now in a fair way to do well."

NEW YORK, June 13.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office,

New York, June 7th, 1800.

Major General Hamilton cannot permit the troops, which are about to retire from the field, to depart, without carrying with them the aflurance of the high fenfe which he entertains of their merits. The zeal with which they came forward in defence of their country, when the ignal of danger was given by the government, does great honour to their patriotifm and fpirit. Their conduct in ervice has corresponded with the laudable motives which lead them into it.—They have deferved the eftem of their fellow citizens, and the warm approbation of their generals. They have exemplified how fpeedily American foldiers can be prepared to meet the enemies of their country.

The affection of the Major General will accompany his fellow foldiers wherefoever they may go—nor will any thing give him more pleafure than opportunities of teftifying to them, individually, by actions as well as words, the high regard which he cherifhes of them.

W. NORTH, Adj. Gen.

In leveral of the papers which came to hand yefterday, we find a reciprocation of addreffes and anfwers, from the officers and foldiers of the late army, on their taking leave of each other. They all breathe the true American fpirit, and a willingnefs to re-enter the field at the call of their country.

BALTIMORE, June 14.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

IT is a rule all the world over and in every fituation, that you muft give up your right to the firft bold invader, or defend yourfelves by the fame weapons with which you are attacked. When one nation employs cannon, regular armies, and military fcience, other nations muft do the fame or be fubdued. If a man attack me with a bludgeon, and I defend myfelf with my fift only, I muft be beaten.

Let this rule be applied to the election of Prefident and Vice Prefident, and to the meafures adopted by the antifederal party in Virginia, for enfuring the fucceis of its candidate. Then let us fuppofe (which is a very poffible cafe) that the reft of the continent is fo divided, as to make the election depend on four votes, more or lefs in Virginia and Maryland. The rule will then enable us to difcern how Maryland ought to act.

The election of electors, in both ftates, was by diftricts, which is without doubt, the fairer mode, and expreffes moft perfectly the opinion of the nation. The antifederal party is the ftrongeft in Virginia; the federaliits in Maryland. However, had diftrict elections remained in Virginia, the federaliits would have carried fix electors, at the loweft computation; probably eight. Upon the plan of diftrict elections in Maryland the antifederaliits will probably carry three dif[illegible]s, and may carry four. Therefore it is clear [illegible] at out of the thirty one votes which are [illegible] y the two ftates combined, the federaliits, [illegible] he plan of diftrict elections, would have at [illegible] twelve; perhaps fifteen—This would have [illegible] the refult if the ancient, fair mode of [illegible]

ections, in which the people are represented, d been suffered to remain.
But the antifederaliſts, poſſeſſing a majority in e Virginia legiſlature, changed this mode, and ſtead of it adopted a *general* ticket; which bles that party, being the ſtrongeſt in the , to rule the election, and has the effect of iving the federaliſts of their votes in the ice of Preſident. The conſequence is, that Maryland ſhould adhere to the old plan of a rict election, while Virginia adopts a differ- mode, the federaliſts in the two ſtates, in- d of having at leaſt twelve and perhaps ſix. en votes, out of thirty one, will have but ſix ſeven; and the election becomes perfectly un- The antifederaliſts, are ſuffered to retain ir whole ſtrength in Maryland, and to deprive e federaliſts of all their ſtrength in Virginia; d a Preſident is appointed who is not the oice of the majority of the nation.
It is plain, therefore, that Maryland, in or- r to correct the evil, reſtore the balance, and der the whole election fair, muſt reſort to the e above laid down, and defend herſelf with e ſame weapon wherewith ſhe is attacked. She uſt adopt a new mode likewiſe, and by that ean ſecure the whole ticket, and preſerve the ole of her influence in the election.
Even in that caſe, the federaliſts will be lo- rs by the meaſure adopted in Virginia.—For by ecuring the whole number of Electors in this te, they can gain but four, probably not more an three, four being the utmoſt that they could ſe by a diſtrict election: Whereas, by the gen- al ticket in Virginia, they are deprived of ſix rtainly in that ſtate, and moſt probably of ght. But by ſuffering diſtrict elections to go n, they loſe every thing they can loſe, and gain othing. The Anti-Federaliſts have a general ction where it ſuits them, and they bring in reſident who is not the choice of the nation. irginia unites her own ſtrength, and divides at of her neighbors; and we know that to di- de and to govern, are nothing more or leſs than o ſteps in the ſame ladder—When you have ounted one, to reach the other is a matter of ttle difficulty. The queſtion for Maryland, erefore, is, whether ſhe will ſuffer herſelf to e governed by Virginia, in a matter of ſuch mo ent as the election of Preſident.

A MARYLANDER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.

The following extract from the journal of Mr. Andrew Ellicot's voyage down the river Ohio, in the month of November 1796, is calculated to throw much light upon the origin of the Yellow Fever.

November 15th.

Arrived at Galliopolis, about 11 o'clock in the rning.—This village is a few miles below the outh of the great Kanhaway on the weſt ſide the Ohio river, and ſituated on a high bank; s inhabited by a number of miſerable French ilies.—Many of the inhabitants this ſeaſon ll victims to the yellow fever,—the mortal caſes re generally attended with the black vomiting. is diſorder certainly originated in the town, d in all probability from the filthineſs of the in- bitants, added to an unuſual quantity of animal d vegetable putrefaction in a number of ſmall s and marſhes within the village.
The fever could not have been taken there m the Atlantic States, as my boat was the firſt t deſcended the river after the fall of the wa- r in the ſpring—Neither could it have been en from New Orleans, as there is no commu- ication at that ſeaſon of the year up the river m the latter to the former of thoſe places; reover the diſtance is ſo great, that a boat uld not have time to aſcend the river after the rder appeared that year in New-Orleans, be- re the winter would ſet in.

Of Peace, the papers ſpeak no longer in a confidence. The ultimatum of Auſtria has, is ſaid, decided for War. That this cam- paign will be no leſs bloody than any which has preced it, every thing tends to ſhew. The ve of Buonaparte ſeem directed to very active ections in Italy, as well as in Germany. A rt the army of reſerve is, it is ſaid, to deſcend mediately from Dijon to Challon, in order ro ter Savoy. It appears to be the intention of Conſul to attempt to enter the northern rt Piedmont from Valais; a movement ich obliging the Auſtrians to divide their force uld probably deter them from advancing againſt ce.

A letter from St. Bartholomews to a merchant this town, dated 17th May, obſerves, that from great deficiency of crops this ſeaſon in many of the Weſt India iſlands, there is every probability of increaſed demand for the produce of the United ates, in a very ſhort time.

The ſtate of Virginia contains more *ſlavery*, d at the ſame time makes more noiſe about *rty* and *republicaniſm* than all the other ſtates the union. Add to this that ſhe was the firſt ſacrifice the *right of election* to party views, d to anſwer the purpoſes of faction. The *Je- ans* of Virginia, are in reality *democrats*, or *ublicans*, or *ariſtocrats*, as the times chance to ite—They are always ready to become any ng, becauſe from *principle* they are attached nothing.

By the laſt arrangements between Auſtria, gland, the elector Palatine, the duke of Wir mberg, and the circle of Suabia, it has been reed, that the elector Palatine, beſides his ntingent of 4400 men, ſhall furniſh a body of 000 to be in the pay of Great Britain; that duke of Wirtemberg ſhall furniſh alſo, and der the conditions, a body of 6000 men; that circle of Suabia ſhall provide a corps of 000 men, including its contingents, and take ſures to obtain from the Court of St. James' proportionate indemnification; alſo that Eng- d ſhall take into pay the corps of Conde, ch united to the Swiſs emigrants regiments as well as the Palatine troops, and thoſe of Wirtemberg and Suabia, ſerve in the Imperial army, and form a part of it.

NOTICE.

The ſubſcriber, Surveyor of Allegheny county, *keeps his OFFICE at his houſe in Pittſburgh.*

July 1, 800.

THE members of the Mechanical Society of Pittſburgh, are requeſted to meet on Monday Evening next, at the uſual time and place.

By order,

J. B. CLOW, Sec'y.

July 3, 1800.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM DEAL, of Pittſburgh, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, alſo thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate to bring in their accounts properly atteſted to John Wilkins, ſen. and Samuel Deal, Executors to the ſaid eſtate.

The perſonal property of the ſaid William Deal, will be ſold at the houſe of Samuel Deal, in Pittſburgh, on Tueſday the 22d day of this month, the ſale will begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, where due attendance and reaſonable credit will be given, by

JOHN WILKINS, } Executors.
SAMUEL DEAL, }

July 1, 800.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Sic anguis in herba latet.

WHEREAS certain infamous and malicious reports have been induſtriouſly circulated in order to injure my character and intereſt, by a confederation of certain perſons whoſe virtue and honeſty are alike proverbial, and who for private, or perhaps political motives for otherwiſe have had the effrontery in a falſe, obſcene, vulgar and daſtardly manner behind my back unplauſibly to report that I have criminated and defamed certain female characters, and conſequently myſelf, by avowing a criminal commerce with ſaid females, notwithſtanding of whoſe virtue I entertain the higheſt opinion, and whoſe characters if defence was neceſſary, I would honourably defend, together with my own, which, notwithſtanding the baſe and unmanly attempts which have been made by ſome individuals (in a manner peculiar to themſelves) I nevertheleſs conceive invulnerable to the malinſinuations of this baſe banditti, and of which well authenticated certificates and perſonal evidence can teſtify. Were I to diveſt myſelf of delicacy might, and may hereafter, if neceſſary, develope ſome things pertinent to this baſe banditti, but it would be needleſs, as the public are already appriſed. Again, thoſe perſons who firſt publiſhed thoſe reports, and which at firſt publication were confined to one female only, and who, for their original authors gave two perſons to whom they ſay I ſhould have diſcloſed myſelf in confidence; one of the ſaid perſons is a Mr. Beay, whom I always ſuppoſed a man of veracity, and who, I conceive, never ſaid ſuch things, as to the beſt of my knowledge, he has not been in this neighbouring theſe two months laſt paſt, which is contrary to the aſſertions of ſome of the aforeſaid perſons who declared as ſoon as they heard ſaid reports they were impelled by duty to make them known, and at this time their proweſs in defamation, as alſo powdering curles, is ſo great and the number of females who have been implicated, is almoſt innumerable, and are daily encreaſing, ſo that than fortune it will probably ſoon become a monopoly. I am ſorry that for ſuch ſingular ſervice I cannot conſiſtently make compenſation any otherwiſe than by this public declaration, I ſhall not individually mention the names of this ſable junto, nor do I think it worth my while to proſecute them notwithſtanding ſome of them have rendered themſelves cognizable in law, in more than one inſtance, but would adviſe thoſe of his fraternity, who, under the veil of ſanctity, or otherwiſe, propagate ſuch nefarious falſehood, no more to commit themſelves by ſuch glaring falſehood and defamation. The conduct of theſe ſtupidly ignorant aſſaſſins would diſgrace even Pandemonium itſelf. I am, as formerly, with ſubmiſſion to public inveſtigation.

JOHN DICKEY.

Peter's creek, Mifflin townſhip,
Allegheny county, June 26th,
1800.

P. S. The perſon who is trying to urge my creditors by holing out the idea that in conſequence of the late reports, and alſo the neceſſity I would be under of giving a libel, would induce the neceſſity of my leaving the country. This, then is to inform ſaid perſon that I have leſs inclination than ever of leaving the country, and if care be not taken we will reverſe the libel and entitle him to the honour of giving one himſelf. I would alſo be much obliged to ſaid perſon if he would come forward and ſettle his accounts with me in order to enable me to ſettle with the great maſs of creditors he has found in his rotine.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office Pittſburgh, July 1, 1800.

A.

JOHN ALLEN, care of John Heſon, Eſq. John Arther, Pittſburgh; John Atken, care of John Roſeburg, Wm. Amnion, Pittſburgh; Derick Allen, Moon townſhip; John Aken, James Alexander, Beaver town; Hamilton Arner, Meadville.

B.

Robert Brotherton, Wm. Booth, Franklin; John or Richard Boyce, 2; Alexander Black, care of Robert M'Farland; George Buckler, Eſq. care of Joſ. Reed, 4; Joſhua Bodwell, Devore's ferry, 2; James Brotherton, John Barns, Wm. Boyl, James Breden, Elizabeth town; James Beaty, care of Faithful Creaton; Rev. John Black, John Black, care of John Reed; Wm. Bennet, Nobleſburgh; William Brown, Robert Beer, Moon townſhip; John Brooks.

C.

Nathaniel Cheeks, Erie; Wm. Currie, Verſailles townſhip; Jonathan Coulter, Beaver; Jas. Crawford, Francis Colhoon, care of John Darrah; James Curry, Dennis Caſſat, Thomas Cooper, care of John M'Dowell, Henry Cunningham, Plumb townſhip.

D.

Lewis Dunn, Meadville; Andrew Deniſton care of Wm. Elliot, Slippery rock; James Dorman, Bevington's mills; George Dickſon, Margaret Daviſon, David Dixon, Pittſburgh; John Donnelly, Pittſburgh; Andrew Denſmore, Logſtown; Wm. Dunbar, care of Andrew Willock, 2.

E.

Jacob Elliot, Erie; Henry Evans, care of Samuel Cunningham, 2.

F.

George Freedly, near Meadville; Daniel Foot, Eſq. 4; Joſiah Foreman, jun. Pittſburgh; John Files, Pittſburgh; Nathaniel Fiſh, Jacob Free, John Finley, Benjamin Fletcher, Bear creek; Alexander Fowler 4.

G.

Polly Gundy, Pittſburgh; James Gilfilin, care of Robert Campbell, Edward Graham, care of John Reed; Matin Greein, Pittſburgh; Eliſha Gordon, care of Wm. Irwin; Wm. Graham, Peter Gibler, John Garber, John Garden.

H.

Samuel Hulin, Thomas Havelin, Meadville; James Herron, M'Kee's Port; Randolph Hoffman, Erie; James Hughes, care of Wm. Boggs; Thomas Hoſack, Coniat; Michael Huſſnagle, Jacob Haymaker, 2; Wm. Harriot, Pittſburgh.

I.

Joſeph Johnſon, Fayette townſhip; Chriſtr. Irwin, John Johnſon, Pittſburgh, care of Wm. Earl; Samuel Johnſon, Samuel Jordon.

K.

Joſeph Kerr or James Braden, Racoon; John Kelly, care Peter Lile; James Kirker, R. Kadwalladar, Gilbert Kirker, care of Sam. Jones.

L.

Moſes Logan, care of John Brooks; Abner Lacock, Beaver town; Coſs Lairlus, Mark Luke, care of Jeremiah Sturgeon: Widow Lambert, Patrick Leer.

M.

Wm. Mann, Le Beuf; Charles Matthews Peter Morton, care of John Stark, 2; Wm. M'Clure, Samuel Morriſon, Pittſburgh; John Moor, Samuel Mecommee, Pittſburgh; Hugh M'Clerean, James Moor, Beaver; Col. M'Nair, 2; James C. M'Farlane, Wm. M'Elhany, Miff. lin townſhip; Peter Mires, Nicholas Manvill, Joſeph Mahon, John G. Macan, care of Robert Simpſon; Daniel M'Donald, Fayette townſhip; George Millar, care of Francis Darey; Wm. M'Clallan, care of John Brown, Nobleſburgh; Hugh Morrin, Slippery rock.

N.

John Neel, care of James Neel, Thompſon's run; Benjamin Neely, care of Robert Caldwell, Pittſburgh; Polly Nixon, 2; Wm. R. Neſs, Wm. Nellis, Anthony Nucal.

P.

Wm. Parker, Yough; John Patterſon, care of Wm. M'Cune; Moſes Price, Joſeph Pears, Yough; William Plumer, Beaver.

R.

Thomas Robb, Franklin; Samuel Riddle, Slippery rock; James Riddle, Slippery rock; Samuel Rippey, 2; Wm. Reed, care of James Walker; Edward Ratchford, Turtle creek; James Rotlex, Pittſburgh; John Robinſon.

S.

James Scott or James M'Clure, near Meadville; Samuel Steel, care of John Brooks; Jas. Sheerer, Meadville; Nancy Spencer, Pittſburgh; Stephen Spalding, Pittſburgh, 2; Joſeph Simpſon, care of John Irwin; James Sloan, care of Nathaniel Irith; Wm. Snodgraſs, Yough; Wm. Small, 2; Robert Stewart, nine mile run; John Stark, Sampſon Sawyers, care of Wm. Welſh; Wm. Snodgraſs, James Snodgraſs, Mifflin townſhip; Frederick Seagley, Verſailles townſhip; Wm. and James Squire, Slippery rock; Hugh Smiley, care of John Irwin; John Strodes, Mrs. S. Snow, Pittſburgh; Wm. Sloo, Pittſburgh; Jacob Spiker, jun. Henry Savage.

T.

James Todd, Racoon, 2; John Thompſon, care of Joſeph M'Pherſon; James Torrence, care of John Hannah; Joſeph Townſend, jun. Beaver; John Thompſon, Wm. Thorn, Pittſburgh.

V.

James Vincent, Slippery rock.

W.

Sarah Wilſon, care of Wm. Miles, Oil creek; Agnes Wallace, care of Mark Deary; Samuel Wallace, care of Mark Deary; Nicholas Whitingoe, Coneat; James Wilkins, M'Kee's Port; Enoch Wright, Peter's creek; doctor John Waring, Middletown, on the Ohio, 2; John Wonderlick, on Allegheny river; John Wright, on Beaver creek; James Wilſon, Shenango, care of doctor Richardſon; Hugh White, Beaver; Thomas Wright, Beaver; Joſeph Wells, Beaver; Caſper Wort, tanner; John Walker, Mary Walls, Pittſburgh, 2; James Wayne, Tho. Wilſon.

Y.

Thomas Young, Montours run; Mrs. Young, Nelly Yeaman, Pittſburgh.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons are forwarned from truſ wife Ruth on my account from th as ſhe has, without any juſt cauſe, left and board, and is ſuppoſed to have g with a certain Abſalom Time.

SAMUEL GILDERSLE.

Mercer County, June 25, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſ living in Huntington townſhip, Adams ty, on the 16th inſtant, a grey Mare, be 14 and 15 hands high, well made, ſhe and is an excellent mare for the geers: ſuppoſed ſhe was taken out towards Pittſ Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, an vers them to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive bove Reward.

JOHN BOWE.

June 24th, 1800.

Pittsburgh, July 5.

It is ſtated in the Herald of Liberty, of M day the 30th ult. that "a Caucus of Feder was holden at Pittſburgh laſt week, to deteri who ſhould be the Candidates at the enſuing e tion." This is not true, as the Federaliſts h had no ſuch meeting. We can, however, af the public, that a club of Jacobins met ſev times during our Court week, and fixed o Ticket for the next election, which is now culating through the country.

It will be, no doubt, highly gratifying to citizens, when they are informed, that the Tic formed by theſe ſelf created Dictators, conta the names of two Foreigners, for the moſt impo ant offices.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

LEXINGTON, June 19.

A gentleman juſt from the waters of Cum berland river, informs us, that the Indians o Lynn Camp creek ſince the murder of Johnſon have committed many depredations—have ſtole a number of horſes; and ſo great was thei dread, that almoſt the whole of that ſettlement have moved into the more inhabited part of this ſtate. Our informant adds, that the peo- ple are very much alarmed all along the fron- tiers; and that an expreſs had been ſent for- ward to the Colonel of Lyncoln county for a proper guard to protect them.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.

The General Court of New Hampſhire have paſſed a reſolve that the Electors for that State, of Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, be choſen by the Legiſlature at their Seſſion in November next.

The editors of the Engliſh papers received by the late arrivals, comment copiouſly upon the official letters of Souchet & Co. on the late engagements between the French and Auſtrian armies in Italy; they, however, draw concluſions very different from the ſame texts; and what the French term a victory they expound a repulſe.

[OFFICIAL.]

Extract of a letter to the Secretary of the Navy.

On board the Adams, Basseterre Roads, St. Kitts, May 17th, one thouſand eight hundred.

"Sir,

"There has nothing of importance happened ſince I had the honour of writing to you by the Pickering, except the arrival of the United States ſchooner Enterprize, Lieutenant Shaw, on the 12th of this month, with a ſmall French Letter of Marque, which ſhe captured off St. Croix.

"The John Adams has made 3 American re- captures one of which was again taken by the French and ſent to Guadaloupe.—The Baltimore has alſo recaptured an American ſchooner and ſent her to this road, and two American veſſels have likewiſe been recaptured by the Eagle."

On Tueſday laſt, *Oliver Wolcott*, eſq. Secretary of the Treaſury, left this City for the Seat of Government, at the City of Waſhington.

From the New York Gazette.

By the Andromache we have received the Glaſgow Courier down to the 3d of May, but we find no late news from the armies.

Since the above, a gentleman handed us a paper, containing the following extract of a letter from the Continent, dated April 8

"Fifteen thouſand Genoeſe peaſants have joined the Auſtrians to the eaſt, and ſix or ſeven thouſand to the weſt of Genoa; thoſe of Fontona Buona, in three regular battles, have obtained complete victories. In the firſt they killed 600 French and made ſome priſoners. In the ſecond, when, with four pieces of cannon, mules and combuſtibles, the French advanced to burn their villages, were repulſed with the loſs of 9[illegible] cannon, [illegible] and combuſtibles; and, in the third, commanded by Maſſena in perſon, who menaced them with total deſtruction by fire and ſword; they left 2000 dead upon the field, loſt 2000 priſoners, beſides 2 generals, and 113 officers. Maſſena, himſelf eſcaped with great difficulty by ſea.

Mr. Garrard has been re-elected governor of Kentucky by a majority of 1643 votes, and Mr. Bullit has been elected lieutenant governor by a majority of 2433 votes.

Letters are received in town from St. Kitts, by the owners of the ſchooner Betſey, Haſtie, (captured ſome time ſince by the French) of this port, ſtating that ſhe had been re-captured by Frigate Philadelphia on the 21ſt ult. and carried into St Kitts on or about the 21ſt of June.

War Department.

MARCH 12, 1800.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Department of War until the expiration of the 25th of July next, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of October, 1800, to the 30th day of September, 1801, both days inclusive, at the places and within the two districts herein after first mentioned; and also that separate proposals will be received at the said office until the expiration of the 25th day of July next aforesaid, for supply of all rations which may be required as aforesaid, from the 1st day of January in the year 1801, to the 31st day of December in the same year, both days inclusive, at the places and within the several states herein after mentioned, viz.

First. Proposals to supply all rations, that may be required, at Oswego; at Niagara; at Erie; at Presqu'isle; at Michilimackinac; at Franklin; at Le Bœuf; at Cincinnati—at Venango town, and Loramies stores—at Fort Defiance—at any place below Defiance, on the Miami river to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox, and Quatanon on the river Wabash; at Massac—at any place or places on the east side of the river Mississippi, above the mouth of the river Ohio, and upon the Illinois river.

Second. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required, at any place or places, on the west side of the Mississippi river, below the mouth of the river Ohio to the southern boundary of the state of Kentucky and within the said state; at Knoxville—at all other posts and places within the state of Tennessee—at South West Point—at Hillsboro Blockhouse—at St. Stevens, or other military post on the river Mobile or Tombigby, at any place or places within the Cherokee territories—below the southern boundary of the state of Tennessee and within the boundary of the United States.

Third. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required, at Point Petre—at Coleraine—at Savannah, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia—at all the posts or stations on the Oconnee and Alatamaha, and at all other places in the Creek Nation, within the limits of the United States, where troops are or may be stationed.

Fourth. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Johnson, at Fort Pinckney at Charleston, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed or recruited in the state of South Carolina.

Fifth. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at the Fort at Wilmington on Cape Fear; at Beacon Island, Ocracock; at Charlotte; at Fayetteville; at Salisbury, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited in the state of North Carolina.

Sixth. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Norfolk, at Portsmouth, at Hampsville, at Charlotteville, at Winchester, at Hamilton, at Richmond, at Alexandria, at Leesburg, at Fredericksburg, at Cartersville at Harper's Ferry, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, in the state of Virginia,

Seventh. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort M'Henry, at Baltimore, at Annapolis, at Frederick town, at Leonard town, at Hagers town, at Bladensburg, at George town, at Eastown, at the Head of Elk, and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Maryland.

Eighth Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Mifflin, at Philadelphia, at Darby, at Lancaster, at Wilkesbarre, at Reading, at Bristol, at York town, at Carlisle, at Lewistown (Mifflin county) at Bedford, at Greensburg, at Washington, at Eastown, at Wilmington, at Christiana, at Dover, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware, except the Posts within the state of Pennsylvania, enumerated in the first proposals aforesaid.

Ninth. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Hackensac, at Elizabeth town, at New-Brunswick, at Burlington, at Woodbury, at Trenton, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Jersey.

Tenth. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at New-York, at West Point, at Flushing, at Harlem, at West Chester, at Poughkeepsie, at Kenderhook, at Stillwater, at Newburg, at Albany, at Conjoharie, at Cherry Valley, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of New York, except the posts within the said state enumerated in the first proposals aforesaid.

Eleventh. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Hartford, at Hebron, at New London, at Brooklynn, at Wyndham, at Litchfield, at Guilford, at New Haven, at Fairfield, at Danbury, at Middletown, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Connecticut.

Twelfth. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Wolcott, at Brinton's Fort, at Newport, at Providence, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Rhode Island.

Thirteenth. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Portland in the District of Maine, Gloucester, Cape Ann, Salem, Marblehead, Boston, at Springfield, at Uxbridge and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Massachusetts.

Fourteenth. Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Portsmouth, at Exeter at Windsor, at Bennington, at Rutland, or at any Fort, place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of New Hampshire and Vermont.

The Ration to be supplied, is to consist of the following articles, viz. Eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained, one quart of rice, or one and a half pound of sifted or boulted indian meal, one pound and a quarter of fresh beef, or one pound salted beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted Pork, and when fresh meat is issued, salt, at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations; soap at the rate of four pounds, and candles at the rate of a pound and a half for every hundred rations.

It is expected the proposals will also extend to the supply of rum, whiskey, or other ardent spirits at rate of half a gill per ration, and Vinegar at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations. The proposals will specify the price of the several component parts of the rations, as well as those of substitutes or alternatives for parts thereof.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contracts be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for six months in advance, and at each of the other posts on the western waters, for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places, or posts, to call for at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall deemed proper. It is to be understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and at all losses, sustained, by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters and the certificates of commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles, for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privileges is to be understood to be reserved to the United States of requiring, that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts shall be issued, until the supplies which have or may be furnished under contracts now in force have been consumed, and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the Seaboard or Indian frontiers not exceeding three months.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

JNO. J.

Terms of subscription, &c. For this Gazette.

Two Dollars a year; One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder at the end of six months, if demanded.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and 25 Cents for every continuance after; those exceeding a square in proportion.

TO PRINTERS.

THE Subscriber offers for SALE, (and possession may be had immediately) one half of a

Printing-Office,

And Establishment of a *WEEKLY NEWS PAPER*, on reasonable terms.

THE situation is in UNION-TOWN, Fayette county, Pennsylvania—from the encouragement heretofore experienced, it will be well worthy the attention of a Young Man who may wish to fix on a permanent place of residence—There is a great thoroughfare of strangers, and both Town and County are rapidly encreasing in population—Posts from different quarters pass through, so that papers can be distributed without the expence of employing private post riders.

The Office consists of one complete PRESS and a variety of TYPE, with all other necessaries for carrying on Printing, almost new. A small part of the purchase money will only be demanded, and time will be given for the residue to answer the convenience of the purchaser—Letters on the subject, post paid, directed to JOHN MOWRY, Union-Town, Pennsylvania, will be punctually attended to.

April 18th, 1800.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND containing 400 acres, on the waters of Pine creek, Pine township Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittsburgh. There is 15 acres of clear land, and a dwelling house on the tract, and a mill seat superior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, June 22, 1800.

Taken up trespassing in the enclosure of the subscriber, living in Donegal township, Westmoreland county, a bay Mare [illegible] hands high, 4 years old, trots and [illegible] owner is desired to come, prove property, and take her away.

WILLIAM [illegible]

June 16, 1800.

Notice.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittsburgh did, on the 20th day of November last, make an assignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all persons against paying any debts due to the said Larwill to any other person than the subscriber residing in Pittsburgh, who is duly authorised to receive the same.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Pittsburgh, 22d Dec. 1798. t.f.

WILLIAM M'CLUNEY,

RESIDING at *Charlestown*, mouth of Buffaloe, Brooke county, Virginia, in the vicinity of the Seven Ranges and Military Land of the United States, North Western Territory, will act as agent for persons at a distance who own lands there, to pay taxes, or sell the land on commission, &c. He will be occasionally on the lands, and at all times will have a surveyor and woodsman ready to go to any tract where they may be required, so that owners or purchasers may not be unnecessarily delayed.

May 12, 1800.

One Hundred Acres of Land, *To be Sold.*

SITUATE *on the Franklin Road, 55 miles from Pittsburgh, and 13 from Franklin. The road from the Allegheny to Meadville crosses at this place. The situation is well calculated for public business, particularly a Tavern. The Land is good, and the Houses are good for that part of the country, and 12 acres of clear land thereon.—An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to*

JAMES M'CLARAN, *junr.*

Jan. 9—1800.——t.f. *On the premises.*

Glass Manufactory.

THE proprietors of the PITTSBURGH GLASS WORKS, having procured a sufficient number of the most approved European Glass Manufacturers, and having on hand a large stock of the best materials, on which their workmen are now employed, have the pleasure of assuring the public, that window-glass of a superior quality and of any size, from 7 by 9 to 18 by 24 inches, carefully packed in boxes containing 100 feet each, may be had at the shortest notice. Glass of larger sizes, for other purposes may also be had, such as for pictures, coach glasses, clock faces, &c Bottles of all kinds and of any quantity may also be had, together with pocket flasks pickling jars, apothecary's shop furniture or other hollow ware, the whole at least 25 per cent. lower than articles of the same quality brought from any sea port in the United States. A liberal allowance will be made on sale of large quantities. Orders from merchants and others will be punctually attended to on application to

JAMES O'HARA,
or
ISAAC CRAIG,
or at the store of PRATHER & SMILEY,
Market street, Pittsburgh. t.f.c.

January 20—1800.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

An Abridgement

OF THE

Laws of Pennsylvania.

1st. THAT the work now contemplated shall contain a complete Digest of the Laws from the first settlement of the State to the end of the last Session of Assembly, so far as the same concern the Commonwealth at large.

2d. That, as none but the public Acts now in force will be inserted, the whole shall be comprized in a large octavo volume, well printed on good paper.

3d. That an Appendix shall be added, containing a great variety of Precedents (founded on the several Acts) for the use of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Attornies and Conveyancers, with a complete Index to the whole.

4th. That the work shall be delivered to the Subscribers (neatly bound and lettred) at five dollars, one half of which is to be paid at the time of subscribing and the residue on the delivery of the work.

It has long been a subject of regret that a knowledge of the Laws of this State has not been more generally diffused amongst the Citizens at large. To whatever cause this may be owing, it will, I conceive, be obvious that the wok now proposed must, in a great degree, contribute to lessen this evil in future, by putting it in the power of every one to acquire that necessary knowledge, without much study or expence at the same time affording the means, to every person concerned, of carrying the Laws into effect, by the Forms of Business it contains.

COLLINSON READ.

Philadelphia, March 26th, 180.

Subscriptions for the above Work will be taken at the Public Offices in Pittsburgh and Greensburgh, and by the Printer hereof, until the first day of July next, after which the price to non-subscribers will be considerably encreased.

Just arrived, and for SALE, at James O'Hara's, a quantity of excellent

FINE SALT.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19.

Lands in New-Connecticut.

THE subscriber offers for Sale to Settlers Lots of Land from one hundred to one of two thousand acres each, in Five Townships of that Tract of Land, called the *Western Reserve*, or *New Connecticut*, which lies south of Lake Erie, and west of Pennsylvania.

These Towns have been surveyed into Lots, have good roads cut to and through them, and very considerable settlements and improvements made upon them—some mills have been erected and others are now building for the accommodation of settlers.

These five townships, according to the original survey of the tract, are number 5, in the first range, called *Hartford*—number 4, in the second range, called *Vienna*—number 5, in the fifth range, called *Nelson*—number 2 in the eighth, and number 13 in the first range.

The two first towns are adjoining a handsome settlement on the Pennsylvania line, within 30 miles of Pittsburgh, and from two to ten miles of the salt spring.—No. 5, in the sixth range is in the centre of the tract, and has a fair claim to be a county town.—No. 2, in the eighth range, is in the south west part of the tract, and no great distance from the Tuscarawas, the head water and branch of the Muskingum, which is boatable into the river Ohio—a branch of the Cuyahaga river also runs through this town, having upon each side excellent intervale.—No. 13 in the first range, is near Lake Erie, upon the Pennsylvania line, and is well watered by the Conneaut creek.

The soil of these towns is ascertained by improvements, to be of the *best quality*, consisting principally of yellow and black loam—the land is level, without being flat, is free from stone, and well watered with springs and streams of good water—The country is healthy, and no part of America at present offers a fairer prospect to enterprising and industrious men.

The subscriber will give to purchasers a choice of farms in either of said five towns, and the title he gives, shall be a good and unquestionable one.—In fact, the title to this whole tract of land, is now conclusively secured to the proprietors holding under the state of Connecticut, by an act of Congress passed the last session, accepting of the jurisdiction thereof from Connecticut—and by an act of the legislature of the state of Connecticut, since passed, confirming and explicitly complying with the terms of the said act of Congress.

This territory will be immediately formed into a county, when government will be regularly administered.

The subscriber has also the disposal of several Tracts of Land in this purchase, containing from four to seven thousand acres each, which have not been surveyed into lots.

During the present season, the subscriber expects to reside at *Vienna*, number 4, in the second range.

EPHRAIM ROOT.

Pittsburgh, June 13, 1800. 6t.

For Sale.

FOUR *Hundred Acres of first rate Land on the Ohio River, with considerable improvements, the greater part River Bottom.—One Hundred and Fifty acres on the Monongahela, well improved.—Eight Hundred acres, on Eagle creek, in the Western Territory, six miles from the Three Islands. The above Land, or any part of it will be sold at a very reduced price. For terms apply to*

ADAMSON TANNEHILL, or
JEREMIAH BARKER, Esquires,
in Pittsburgh.

May 12, 1800.

United States Military Land, *FOR SALE.*

I AM authorised to dispose of 20,000 acres of United States Military Land, of the first quality. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply at Mr. John Purviance's in Washington or at Mr. James Marshall's, Charleston, Brooke county, Virginia.

WILLIAM M'CLUNEY

Charlestown, Brooke county,
Virginia, March 7, 1800.

WILLIAM EICHBAUM,

BEGS leave to inform the public that he has opened a house of Entertainment at the Sign of the *INDIAN QUEEN*, in Front street, near Market street, where he shall use his utmost endeavours to give satisfaction to travellers and others who may please to call on him.

Pittsburgh, May 15, 1800.

N. B. He also wishes to acquaint the public that he follows the glazing business and cutting of glass to any pattern.

New Tavern at Chilicothe.

Thomas Gregg,

RESPECTFULLY *informs his Friends and Travellers, that he has opened a Tavern in Chilicothe, at the sign of the* Green Tree, *near the centre of said Town, where Travellers and others may be supplied with every thing necessary for their accommodation, and supplies for their journey thro' the wilderness.*

Chilicothe, October 5, 1799. 6m.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the commons of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 19th instant, a dark bay HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, 3 years old, a natural trotter, has a small star in his forehead, a small saddle mark, and a little white on his near hind foot, not branded. Whoever delivers said Horse to the subscriber shall receive the above reward.

ABNER UFDEGRAFF.

Pittsburgh, May 29, 1800.

A Variety of BLANKS

For Sale at this Printing Office.